

# ILAIBOR CILAIRIONI

LEADING ARTICLES—April 26, 1918.

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DEPORTATION OF LABORERS.
RAPACIOUS RASCALS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL C CALIFORNIAL S



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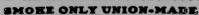


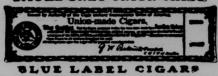
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The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council:::

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the California State Federation of Labor

VOL. XVII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1918

No. 12

### GETTING THEIR NUMBER.

One hour stoppages of work or one-day strikes, so often advocated and carried out by the alien and radical wing of the American labor movement, furnishes their opponents with the best means to judge the strength and number of the demonstrators. Such methods derive their psychology and development from that spirit and system known in these latter days as "schechlichkeit" or Prussianism. People of small imagination and experience finding themselves in a crowd are easily persuaded to think that that crowd acting as a unit is as numerous as the sands of the sea and as invincible as a force of nature. Thus their numbers and strength are revealed to their own undoing and to the hurt of their cause. The nihilists of Russia were powerful as their numbers were not known, but the crowds of the Bolsheviki became soon impotent, as soon as the world learned to know who they were.

It is well to bear in mind that this law of human affairs holds good in smaller as well as in greater things, and it is especially true in all political struggles, or any contest which involves the appeal to public opinion.

One may apply this touch stone to the present agitation for a pardon for Tom Mooney. The leaders of that campaign have nullified much of their own efforts by an endeavor to demonstrate their numbers. Instead of relying upon the logic of their reasoning and the unassailable facts that would appeal to the thoughtful and circumspect, they have hired cheap orators and clap-trap stumpspeakers and pamphleteers for no other purpose than to awaken the sympathies and demonstrations of the thoughtless and undiscriminating. But as the number of that kind in America is less than imagined, it follows that this appeal has fallen flat upon the American people.

It is high time that such tactics be abandoned, or the innocent might have again to suffer for the guilty.

Governor William D. Stephens has issued the following statement. "The Mooney case will have full and fair consideration, but in orderly fashion. Time is necessary to review the evidence and read the briefs. In the meantime I shall pay no attention whatever to the organized sending of telegrams and letters nor to strikes or other demonstrations designed to influence me in the matter." This statement was issued, it was announced, by reason of the receipt of many letters and telegrams and the proposal of Seattle Labor Council and other labor bodies to make strike demonstrations on May 1st.

Thomas Mooney issued this statement:

"I understand that an effort is being made to have my sentence for participation in the bomb plot murders of July 22, 1916, commuted to life imprisonment. I protest against this proposal and demand that the sentence of death, under which I now rest, be carried out, or that I be given the fair and honest trial which I have not yet received.

"I believe that death is a fitting penalty for those guilty of the crime with which I am charged. I believe that there should be no compromise in the case of any man accused of this crime. If he is guilty, he should be hanged. If he is not guilty, he should be set free.

"I stand squarely on the fact that I am wholly innocent, in word and deed, of all connection with the preparedness day crime, and on the certainty that this fact can be established in any honestly conducted trial before an unbiased judge. I am willing to submit, not merely my liberty, but my life to such a trial. If there is not justice enough in California, or in the United States, to obtain it for me, I demand that the sentence of death be carried out. I refuse to buy my life by a lie and a compromise.

"Even a condemned prisoner has rights. I stand upon mine. "TOM MOONEY."

### SCURRILOUS ATTACK.

Compelled by the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union to live up to their signed agreements which call for one hour off for lunch and pay for overtime, some disgruntled milk distributors or dealers have gone into the daily press, especially the "Chronicle" of last Wednesday, seeking to ridicule the regulations of the drivers. Among the scurrilous statements are these: that "any member of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union found delivering milk at a pace faster than a walk will be fired out of the union"; "the union has decided that short, quick luncheons are injurious to the health of its members"; "the union seeks to force him to sit still and smoke his pipe for an hour; a baby might be crying for its milk, but the driver has to sit still until the hour is up."

As a matter of fact, the rule for one hour off for lunch has been in the agreement for four years, and is no more unreasonable for milkwagon drivers than for any other class of labor. By reason of many flagrant violations of the rule and an effort on the part of the unscrupulous to evade paying for overtime by cutting in on the lunch hour, the union is simply enforcing the rule impartially on all, which is no more than they have agreed to. It is silly to say that a baby might want milk and that a driver should forego all working rules and conditions of employment so that such a thing should never happen. This is a standard sentimental appeal of the dealer who would impose inhuman conditions upon the driver or his horse for the sake of getting a few cents richer in pocket. Another point is that to keep trade for his employer the individual milk-wagon driver must be courteous and humor the social proclivities of some customers, who do not always understand the value of time. It is, therefore, more to the interest of the employer than the driver if the regular man at times stops to chat with a customer-another point on which the scurrilous writer in the press hangs a fearsome and tragi-comic appeal against the milk-wagon

### THE PRESIDENT'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

President Woodrow Wilson has sent to J. H. Beckmeier, chairman of the mass meeting for Mooney last week, the following acknowledgment:

"I warmly appreciate the telegram of April 17th, which you were kind enough to send me on behalf of the mass meeting which assembled to consider the Mooney case. I have certainly tried to do all that was my privilege to do and am confident that Governor Stephens will be disposed to do the utmost justice."

Secretary John A. O'Connell has also received an acknowledgment from President Wilson for the resolutions adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting of April 12th, pledging the Council's support of all Federal measures of war control and its co-operation in the Third Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps campaigns.

### DEATH CALLS BERT LA RUE.

Bert La Rue, the well-known and active trade unionist and labor leader, departed from this life last Friday. During the last four or five years he was afflicted with a serious and distressing affection of the lungs which finally overcame his wonderful vitality and determination to live. To his friends it semed the greatest wonder that he could bear up so well under a burden that would long ago have crushed the spirit of any ordinary man. To the very last he kept at work, and his death came as a real surprise to those who had expected it long before. As a member of the Central County Committee of the Union Labor party from its inception he became prominent in local politics and made a host of friends. He was a member of the Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, of which he at one time was the business agent, and for many years served as vice-president and on the executive board. He was for many years a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council and a member of its executive committee. He leaves a widow, as well known and popular as himself, Mrs. Louise La Rue, a mother, and four sisters. The interment was held last Monday at Cypress Lawn Cemetery. To those who knew him intimately, he confessed that he loved politics and enjoyed it as a game in the best sense of the word, and through politics he aimed to secure for labor the dignity, respect, influence and reward he hoped must eventually be won for the teeming millions. Could he have enjoyed health and been able to develop his talents, he might have succeeded in realizing part of his ideal.

### NOTED DIVINE TO LECTURE.

Dr. Hillis, one of the most powerful orators, preachers and lecturers in the United States, will give his illustrated lecture, "German Atrocities," at Scottish Rite Auditorium next Sunday afternoon at 2:30, and Sunday night at 8:15. Dr. Hillis has been for the past nineteen years pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and has been called many times the Henry Ward Beecher of the present war, for he is pleading the same cause at this time that Beecher did in 1861 when the Civil War threatened the very existence of the Union; for now again the very ideals for which our fathers lived and died are being threatened by Germany.

At his lectures on Sunday, Dr. Hillis will have as an added feature Ada Louise Armstrong, a beautiful and talented San Francisco girl, who has recently returned to this city. Miss Armstrong, who was a leading mezzo-soprano on the Eastern tour of Max Rabinoff's Boston Opera Company, will sing songs of the Allies.

Tickets for this lecture are on sale at the box offices of Sherman, Clay & Co. and Kohler & Chase.

### UNION TOBACCO FOR SOLDIERS.

Upon recommendation of a special committee, the Labor Council has decided to request affiliated unions to contribute to a union label tobacco fund for the boys in France. The moneys contributed will be remitted for the purpose to the American Federation of Labor which will take charge of the matter of distribution of the tobacco.

### D. J. MURRAY LOSES WIFE.

Dennis J. Murray, President of the California State Federation of Butchers, lost his wife by death last Saturday. She leaves seven children, of whom two daughters are married and one son has enlisted.

### DUAL CITIZENSHIP IN WISCONSIN. By A. M. Simons,

of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Most of the explanations of the recent senatorial election in Wisconsin have been hampered by a fear to state the facts.

The truth is that nearly 100,000 persons of German birth voted as citizens of the German Empire and as a part of that empire's third line of offense. Not more than ten per cent of the vote for Victor L. Berger was cast by persons other than of German descent or had any relation to the economic program for which he very casually stood and to which he never referred in his campaign. This vote was weak in great industrial centers like Racine. It was heavy in reactionary farming communities like Dodge, Washington and Sauk counties.

In the latter county, where I was born and raised, there are not twenty-five Socialists, yet nearly 1200 votes were cast for Berger.

Throughout the state the story was the same. A map of Wisconsin showing the German population would also accurately present the Berger vote.

For the first time in America, a political party has been formed entirely upon race lines and appealing exclusively to race hatred. This can be proven in minute detail. A study of the vote by townships through the various local papers shows that wherever the German-American Alliance and other German organizations were strong, there, and there alone, the Berger vote could be found. In other words, Germany has succeeded in organizing into her third line of offense 100,000 Wisconsin voters who still hold allegiance to the kaiser, in mind at least, and has led them to the polls in a mass formation.

There was no doubt as to the issue. Berger declared in favor of withdrawing American troops from France and permitting the German armies to overrun that nation. He knew, and so did those who voted for him, that to do this would sacrifice the lives of American soldiers and endanger all the institutions of America.

### CLARENCE DARROW 61 YEARS.

Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, a leading labor propagandist and orator, who is backing Mr. Gompers and the Administration in their opposition to the "pacifist" element of the Socialists, was born at Kinsman, Ohio, and completed his 61st year on April 17th. He has figured more prominently than any other lawyer of the country in litigation involving the monopolistic tendencies and acts of capitalism, and he has a similar record as to giving counsel to strikers who have fought out their economic issues with their employers by force. Thus he was counsel for the McNamara brothers in the Los Angeles dynamite case. He is a caustic critic of much of contemporary society's politics, diplomacy, industrial system and religious belief, and in his writings as well as in his speeches he has gone on record as favoring revolution when tyranny of any sort justifies the act. In the legal profession in the United States he has no peer in radicalism. Consequently his alignment at the present time with the Administration in urging prosecution of the war with Germany on grounds defined by the President, may be expected to have a marked effect upon the more radical wing of labor .- "Recorder."

### JOAN OF ARC LAUNCHED.

Wednesday last week the Joan of Arc was launched at the Rolph shipyard in Humboldt County, it being the second boat to come off the Rolph ways. Rolph declared the day a holiday and paid all men double time for that day.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

### DEPORTATION OF LABORERS.

Under the Immigration act of 1907, the Secretary of Labor may deport aliens, including laborers, when found in the United States in violation of said act within the period of three years after landing. Under the Immigration act of 1917, the period of limitation was extended to five years. The recent case of Woo Jan, decided by the United States Supreme Court, holds that this power of the Secretary of Labor does not exist in cases of Chinese laborers found in the United States in violation of the Exclusion laws. Justice McKenna, who wrote the decision, explains that the difference between the two acts is very marked, in that under the Immigration act the procedure of deportation is administrative in character while under the Exclusion laws such procedure is judicial. He states that the Exclusion laws have not the character or purpose of the Immigration act. They are addressed under treaty stipulations to laborers only, and it was provided by the treaty limitations that the suspension of the entry of laborers should be reasonable. Mere discretion prompts the Immigration acts, while the Exclusion laws have the security of procedure and ultimate judgment of a judicial tribunal, where all action which precedes judgment is upon oath and has its assurance and sanctions. It follows, that the Secretary of Labor may deport Chinese persons only in cases of violation of the general immigration laws, but has no such power with reference to Chinese laborers who have entered the United States in violation of the exclusion laws. In all such cases court proceedings must be insti-

### LIBERTY BOND SPELLBINDER.

M. J. McGuire, the hustling business agent of Boilermakers No. 6, is developing as a rapid fire salesman and spellbinder in the Liberty Bond campaign. He is morning, noon and night addressing crowds and meetings of workingmen and tells them in language that they all understand regarding their duty to save and loan money to the Government. He has determined in his mind that every mechanic and laborer in this vicinity working for the Bethlehem Company shall become the owner of a Liberty Bond, or suffer the consequences,-"Get to hell out of here and get back to the kaiser, where all of you belong who won't buy a Liberty Bond. Of what good will your money be to you if the kaiser comes over here and takes up a collection for his trouble in annexing America. Will he not put the shackles of slavery on every one of you as he did in Belgium, and when you ask for a raise in wages like the workingmen of Berlin did to meet the high cost of living, he is not going to appoint a commission to look into the matter and help you, like President Wilson, but he will call out his regiments of soldiers and shoot you down. That is the difference between democracy and autocracy, and the man who won't fight for America or buy Liberty Bonds has no license to be here but may as well pack up and be quick about it."

### THE WETS COMMENCE CAMPAIGN.

The speaking campaign of the California Wet Federation and the Trades Union Liberty League has been opened. One of the first meetings was that held in Grass Valley April 20th, with Mayor W. J. Mitchell presiding. The speakers were George D. Clemenson and J. P. McGinley. The latter, who is a representative of the Trades Union Liberty League of 300,000 members, said his organization would oppose all candidates advocating national prohibition. He said that Governor Stephen's proposal to compensate the grape-growers was of no consequence and would be held discriminatory as favoring only a small class of persons affected by prohibition.

### **NEW MISSION THEATRE**

MISSION STREET, BET. 21st and 22nd

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday

### ELSIE FERGUSON

In a Dramatic Romance of Tremendous Sus-

"ROSE OF THE WORLD"

MELVILLE, Wizard of the Violin

Coming Soon KAISER, BEAST OF BERLIN

P. BENEDETTI. Manage

UNION FLORIST
Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lewest Prices
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Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

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**OVERALLS & PANTS** 

UNION MADE GONAUT SHIR

### Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

60

2396 Mission St.

at Twentieth

### PROPOSE TO ARBITRATE.

At the regular meeting of the Mailers' Union held last Monday evening, it was decided to give the executive committee full power to act, with certain restrictions, in the matter of the union's proposed new scale of wages and hours which has been in the hands of the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association for several months past. It was also decided to proceed at once to arbitrate the questions at issue. The committee was instructed to engage the services of Attorney Edward F. Moran for the purpose of formulating a proposed arbitration agreement and code of procedure to be followed, and to act as counsel for the union during the arbitration proceedings.

By a unanimous vote, an assessment of two per cent was levied on the total earnings of members commencing with the week beginning April 22, 1918, for the purpose of carrying out to a successful conclusion said scale negotiations and arbitration proceedings. The committee was empowered to increase this assessment to three, four or five per cent of the total earnings of members, should occasion arise and it be deemed necessary. The union went on record as in favor of returning all moneys remaining in this fund, after all scale negotiations and arbitration proceedings have been concluded, to the members at a pro rata basis.

The proposed new scale calls for an increase of \$1.00 a day for foremen and journeymen, making their daily wage \$7.00 and \$5.00, respectively, and an increase of 50 cents a day is provided for apprentices. "The Daily News" signed up this scale, without argument, when it was first presented to the management.

### MUST ACT DISPASSIONATELY.

An appeal to organized labor not to walk out in the general strike that will prejudice the interests of American soldiers in France and risk disaster in the war, has been issued by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor following the sensational speech of Senator Poindexter last Monday.

The Gompers statement reads:

"The machinations in the prosecution of the Mooney trial justify the judgment that he was found guilty on perjured evidence. It is greatly regrettable that the California courts refused to consider this claim, which was discovered since the trial.

"Every legal action has been and will be taken by the bona fide labor movement of the United States to secure justice for Mooney. Any attempt to incite a strike of the workers of a trade or industry of a locality, State or of the Nation is not only violative of the laws of national and international unions of America, but is repugnant to the rights and interests of the workers themselves. Such an attempt either to incite or order a local general strike is unjustifiable and dangerously prejudicial to the lives of our sons and brothers fighting in France for the safety of the homes, freedom and democracy the world over. In addition, such an agitation as has been inaugurated can only react against Mooney.

"Men of labor, let us, with all fair-minded citizens, endeavor to secure justice for Mooney, but let us put forth our efforts on a line that will insure commendation, not condemnation coupled with failure."

### ARRIVED IN FRANCE.

A postal card bearing the legend: "The ship on which I sailed has arrived safely overseas," and signed "James M. Murphy," has come to hand. Mr. Murphy was for five sessions the legislative agent at Sacramento for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He enlisted a few months ago in an engineer regiment.

### OPPOSE FORCED LABOR.

Ex-President Taft intimates to those employers who want strikes made a criminal offense to apply the recent agreement signed by representatives of labor, employees and the public. The latter was represented by the former president and Frank P. Walsh.

"Of course, the arrangement is an experiment which may fail. One or two just settlements will establish its (the Labor Board) prestige and these precedents will make its future success easy," he writes.

Mr. Taft says the agreement was not secured until many sharp exchanges were indulged in by the twelve men.

"The differences in discussion were sharp and for some time the possibility of agreement seemed remote. After a time the advantage of meeting face to face and talking questions out began to show themselves. Mutual respect for the motives and different points of view grew. The overwhelming necessity for a truce pending the war was recognized."

### DEMOCRACY AND THE UNION LABEL.

The union label is the emblem of true democracy. The world is struggling today against the forces which would hinder or annihilate, if it could, the idea of equality, and as Lincoln has said the government "of the people, by the people, for the people." Wherever you find the union label you find equitable dealing, fair conditions, sanitary workshops, and workers with a chance to improve their standard of living. The union label stands for true democracy and the brotherhood of man.

Let every union man and woman stand for the union label and do all in their power to spread its influence; supporting the firms who support it, among whom in this community is Eagleson & Co., 1118 Market street, manufacturers and retailers of men's shirts and furnishings.

### MAILERS RAISE WAGES.

Mailers employed on newspapers in Newark, N. J., have secured a new wage scale of \$20 a week, which will be increased to \$21 the first of next year.

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### English Cottage

Just Completed on Our Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

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Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

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SAVES YOU ONE-HALF TRUST PRICES

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### **UNION MEN**



### KELLEHER & BROWNE

THE IRISH TAILORS

is the FIRST FIRM AGAIN to sign the new scale of wages presented by the Tailors' Union, Local No. 2, April 1, 1918.

### Always First

First Tailors granted the union label in this city.

First Tailors to adopt the Eight-Hour Day.

First Tailors to adopt the Eight-Hour Day.

First Tailors to put in their own work shop.

First Tailors to inaugurate the weekly wage.

First Tailors to sign all increases in wage scales.

### Union Men

You don't pay us any more than you do the non-union tailor. Our prices are always as LOW as GOOD tailoring will permit.

### KELLEHER & BROWNE

THE IRISH TAILORS

716 MARKET AT THIRD AND KEARNY

**Open Saturday Evenings** 

### SAYINGS OF JOHN Z. WHITE.

The following nuggets fell from the lips of John Z. White at his last appearance before the Labor Council. Mr. White was, perhaps, the most potent factor in the adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall of this state. He sowed the seed of the harvest that Governor Hiram Johnson and the Progressives reaped in California through the election of 1910 on a platform for the rule of the people.

Democracy is like corn in the ground—it is growing and not mature.

Universal suffrage cannot be defended except upon the ground that every public question is really a simple question and easy to understand.

Nobody loves work, the necessary work of the world, that which gives you something to eat, something to wear, and a place to sleep. But everybody loves to obtain the result of work, and all the strife in the world results from one man striving to obtain for himself part of what another has produced.

It is a singular thing that the man who works follows generally the advice of his enemies, those that seek to take away from him the result of his work. And the advice given is generally this: don't go elsewhere to be cheated, but come to me.

Piracy was in great vogue until it became less profitable than commerce, and then we discovered that piracy was immoral.

When slavery became less profitable than free labor, we also discovered that slavery was inhuman and unchristian.

The world has advanced to the highest efficiency in the utilization of labor and in conducting business, and reduced the cost of labor as measured with value of products, but one thing has constantly risen in value and made labor's share in the product less and less, and that is land.

Property in land is established by law. But law is always subject to revision; hence, when public interest requires it, land values and taxation of land may be revised to restore the equilibrium between labor and land.

### ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill next week not only maintains the highest standard of vaudeville, but is also remarkable for its novelty and variety. Edwin Arden, the noted actor, who will be remembered by Orpheumites as having appeared with great success last season in the sketch called "Close Quarters," will present his latest triumph, "Trapped. Thrilling to the utmost degree and replete with dramatic situations, 'Trapped" is a war playlet of the Secret Service and one of the outstanding achievements of vaudeville this season. Elizabeth M. Murray, who shares the headline honors, has long been recognized as one of the greatest and most popular artists on the musical comedy and vaudeville stages. She is the best of all the dialect comediennes and has a fund of good stories that runs over a thousand. The spontaneity with which Percy Bronson and Winnie Baldwin deliver their patter is positively refreshing; they introduce a new brand of singing, dancing and light comedy which they style a "1918 Songology." The Four Haley Sisters are the greatest singing girl quartette in America. Loney Haskell, the celebrated monologue comedian, who for many years has been known as "That Rascal," is indeed a genial jester. Count Perrone will be heard in new numbers, and his accompanist, Miss Trix Oliver, will also sing new songs. Tarzan, the marvelous chimpanzee, will repeat his wonderful performance, and the Greater Morgan Dancers will appear in their historical Roman ballet.

### RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES.

The riggers and stevedores report having succeeded in establishing an eight-hour day, to become effective on May 1st. The union has bought \$10,000 Liberty Bonds.

### GERMAN ATROCITIES

Dramatic Illustrated Lecture by

Dr. Newell Dwight HILLIS

of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Successor to Henry Ward Beecher

SCOTTISH RITE AUDITORIUM

SUNDAY, APRIL 28th, 2:30 and 8:15

Tickets 50c, \$1, \$1.50. War Tax 10% extra. On sale at Sherman, Clay & Co's. and Kohler & Chase's. Management of Frank W. Healy.

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Shirt Ready
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### A DECLINING MOVEMENT. By Peter V. Ross.

The drive for compulsory health insurance in this country, started a few years ago with some possibility of success, is in these days gradually spending its force and losing the little support which it at first had. Although still on in California, its decline in the Eastern States forecasts its doom here as soon as its fallacies and dangers are exposed and discerned.

Several months ago the Massachusetts Commission on Social Insurance, after an extended investigation, refused to recommend compulsory health insurance in that State. The Commission found an increased hostility to such insurance on the part of physicians, pharmacists, fraternal organizations, representatives of labor, and others who would be most vitally affected by the measure. The Commission discovered a growing suspicion, amounting to an absolute conviction with many, that the scheme encroaches on the rights of the individual, and found that those most strongly opposing it are leaders in the labor movement who have given most thought and study to the subject. The insurance would not. the Commission concluded, lessen poverty nor improve health conditions.

Still more recently Maryland has refused even to create a commission to investigate this form of insurance, evidently believing that in this crisis ordinary patriotism suggests that every available dollar and ounce of energy should be employed to overthrow the German autocracy rather than to encourage its establishment in our midst. For it must not be forgotten that health insurance, imposed by force upon the workers, as is proposed for California, is a part of Prussian kultur -the very thing which our Nation, with the other democracies of the world, is putting forth every effort to restrain.

Within the past few days the New York Legislature adjourned without taking action on a bill for compulsory health insurance which had been introduced. Congress, too, not long ago, turned down a similar proposition. Hence we now have three states on record against this form of insurance, as well as the United States Government.

The New York "Times" of April 9th makes this significant statement: "The German workers are wretchedly paid, toil daily for hours dreadfully numerous, and live in crowded barracks where everything is vile except the elaborately decorated street fronts. As for the much-advertised insurance against death, illness, lack of employment, and the like, it seems that, while they do exist, the benefits enjoyed under them are so minute that the difference between them and nothing is hardly worth measuringor at any rate would be so considered anywhere except in Germany."

The idea that wage earners should be forced into health insurance and placed under the control of the Social Insurance Commission, while the people of large incomes retain their freedom, is the Prussian view. It looks upon the workers as animals whose only needs and desires are warm clothing, comfortable housing, sufficient food, and insurance against sickness and unemployment. Thus cared for, the expectation is that labor will be docile, easily controlled, and usable to accomplish the ends of those who hold it in control.

But what is the price the workers must pay for this physical comfort? Nothing less than the surrender of individual liberty. What this surrender means is well illustrated in Ludendorff's declaration, made before he began his present offensive on the western front: "We have 300,000 lives we are willing to throw away on this chance of gaining world dominion." How did the German people get into this pitiable state of helplessness where their masters can use not only 300,000 but all of them to the last man for cannon fodder? Simply by exchanging their liberty for those physical comforts which the owner of live stock extends to his animals in order that they may better serve his purposes.

The wage earners of California are asked to make a similar surrender of their freedom at the November election by voting for an amendment to the Constitution which will empower the Legislature to fasten compulsory health insurance upon them. The Constitution at present guarantees to every individual the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This guarantee includes the right to insure against sickness or not, as you please, the right to employ the health system and the practitioner thereof of your choice, the right to hold your person immune from physical or medical examination, the right to bar your home against the invasion of government agents, and the thousand other rights which have been secured only after centuries of strug-

The proposed constitutional amendment will sweep away these rights and pave the way for Prussianism. It provides a substitute for adequate wages and a square deal for wage earners. It will indefinitely postpone the day of labor's emancipation, which, if such autocratic schemes as social insurance can be defeated, is even now close at hand.

### NEW MISSION THEATRE.

Saturday night will witness the last presentation at the New Mission Theatre of Vivian Martin as the dainty little Irish colleen in "Molly Entangled." Other attractions include a Keystone comedy, the Hearst Pathe News, and a drum solo by Edward Preston, one of the star



performers of Weber's New Mission orchestra.

Elsie Ferguson will hold the screen Sunday, Monday and Tuesday in an absorbingly dramatic role in "Rose of the World."

As the story unfolds, Miss Ferguson, as Rosamond English, wife of a British captain supposedly slain in an Indian engagement, becomes involved in a web of great mental strain that drives her to the verge of madness.

Among supplementary features of this program are the Hearst Pathe News, other films and Melville, wizard violinist of the New Mission orches-

Robert F. Abraham, manager of the New Mission, has arranged for a number of notable attractions which will be screened in the near future. Among these are: Douglas Fairbanks in "Headin' South"; Rupert Julian in "The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin"; and "The Unbeliever," made by Thomas Edison in co-operation with the U. S. Marine Corps.



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

### We Allow \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

### SECURE AND PROFITABLE

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

### Humboldt Savings Bank

Savings and Commercial Depts. 783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco



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The World's Largest Millinery Store

6 Floors

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526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

MISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets.

PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH, for-merly Richmond District Branch—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

DECEMBER 31, 1917.

Assets . .....\$63,814,948.04 Employees' Pension Fund ..... 272,914,25 Number of Depositors .................63,907

### Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Single copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN......Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY APRIL 26, 1918.

I am not profane in general, and an oath I don't approve,

So my language often runneth in a highly proper groove;

But I'm saying what I'm feeling, and I trust I say it well,

When I mutter: "Damn the kaiser! All go in and give him hell!"

-A. J. Waterhouse, in Marysville "Democrat."

Boards of education in California have authority to remove from school text-books any matter regarded as pro-German propaganda, or which does not agree in spirit and letter with American ideals. Such announcement has been made by Edward Hyatt, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. There is great agitation among teachers and school children on the subject, and many are advocating also the abolishment of the study and teaching of the German language for cultural, economic and literary reasons.

George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information for the Government, says: "Men like Walter V. Woehlke in the 'Sunset Magazine' of San Francisco, are exasperating the labor problem by attacking the workingmen with charges of disloyalty, and by misrepresenting conditions in the shipyards." This statement was made in the course of remarks on German sympathizers spreading propaganda calculated to aid Germany in the war. Woehlke ought to be interned and a stop put to his pro-German activities.

That the spirit of Belgium can never be crushed, notwithstanding the miserable existence of its inhabitants under German rule, has already been proved by many facts. Among these, the following anecdote, which went the rounds of the Belgian people after the first year's occupation, shows the fine humor and irony still animating this nation of martyrs of German kultur. Translated, the story reads: When the war commenced, the kaiser said to von Kluck, "Advance to Paris," and as the trusted von Kluck reached the Marne, he telegraphed to the kaiser, "I cannot, an army of 4000 taxicabs is approaching." Undismayed, the kaiser said to Prince Ruprecht, "Advance to Calais, and as the Bavarian prince reached the Yser he telegraphed to the kaiser, "I cannot, the Belgians and the marines are in the way." But as the kaiser is a man of courage and will, who never gives up, he turned to his trusted von der Goltz, whom he appointed governor of Brussels, "Advance the clocks," and this time the kaiser was obeyed, and in the twinkling of an eye every clock in Belgium was set an hour ahead.

### -:- Rapacious Rascals -:-

The war is furnishing greedy and hypocritical employers with opportunities to satisfy their craving for gain that were little contemplated by the most far-sighted among them a year ago. Women workers are being exploited in most unmerciful fashion under the pretense of patriotism, and, strange as it may seem, these hypocrites are actually able to convince some honest and well intentioned persons that there is some merit in their contentions and that the substitution of women for men in many lines of industry is really in the interest of the nation and at a sacrifice to themselves:

These crafty parasites point to the fact that women have replaced men in the industrial world in England and some of the continental countries in Europe because of a shortage of men owing to the war, and that because such a course was found to be necessary over there the same course is advisable here. Even if this argument contained the truth, and it does not, in every instance where such substitutions have been made in this country the employer has failed to follow the rule established in England which provides that the women shall receive the same pay as the men whose places they took.

But let us analyze the situation, and see how well the contention of necessity will stand the test of logic. In England conscription was not resorted to until late in the war, and many employers put women to work in the places of men to make the men available for military service. In this country the draft law became effective at once, making such a course here absolutely unnecessary because the men were available in unlimited numbers at call. In England, one in every seven of population is in the military service, which very naturally made it necessary to call upon women to take the places vacated by men. But in the United States at the present time there is but one in each one hundred and fifty of population in the military service, so that before the same necessity that exists in England could obtain here we must have an army in excess of 20,000,000 men. These are the absolute facts, yet the patriots for profit have the brazen effrontery to tell the people that they are replacing men with women because of the needs of the nation.

Recently we were astonished in reading the transactions of the Commonwealth Club on "War Service" to find that a large employer of labor in one of our commercial enterprises pretended that his establishment had substituted elevator girls for elevator boys out of a spirit of patriotism, and said that, of course, he had been criticised for so doing, but he was big enough and patriotic enough to stand all the criticism that came to him because of his loyalty to his country. Now it so happened that at one of the regular sessions of the San Francisco Labor Council a communication from the Elevator Operators' Union had been read complaining against the very establishment the Commonwealth Club speaker represented because of the fact that women had been employed to replace members of the union at salaries \$30 per month below the scale the men had been receiving. This fact points unerringly to the patriotic fervor of this particular employer. He employs about twenty elevator operators, saving about \$30 per month on each—a pretty good price for his "loyalty" to his country.

There is, in truth, no need whatever for the replacing of men with women in the industries of this country, and the employer who does it is simply trying to deceive the real patriots who have the country's welfare at heart in the interest of his own pocketbook. He is one of the most despicable of properly detested profiteers, unfit to associate with decent men and necessarily a contaminating influence even among rogues.

Dr. Samuel Johnson told the truth when he said: "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

### FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The union label transforms the women and children of the working class into towers of strength. Without it they are often elements of weakness in the struggle for bread.

"The German House" has become "The California House," and will tolerate nothing but English speech and correspondence. The "Hof Brau" has become "The States," and "Heidelberg" is now "The Columbia." This shows a good strong wind blowing in the right direction. The war is adding heat to the American melting pot.

The poor boobies who are advocating a general strike on May 1st to compel the liberation of Mooney and the ofter bomb defendants are simply making jokes of themselves and hurting the cause they seek to aid. The agitation is very largely the work of foreigners who have no interest in this country, aided by a few mental incompetents of native birth. It can but result in harm to the labor movement and to the workers generally, yet its crazy sponsors boast that they are "real union men." The American labor movement is fortunate in that it has but a small number of such characters in its ranks.

Real Estate Commissioner Freeman H. Bloodgood closed his office in Sacramento last Friday when he received information that the State Supreme Court denied a petition for a rehearing of the test case in which the appellate court, on March 19th last, handed down a decision declaring the real estate brokers' license act unconstitutional. The act was found discriminatory in many respects and would have, for no valid reasons, exempted all real estate offices connected with insurance companies and banks and imposed onerous conditions on small dealers and newcomers. But, will the commission rates come down again to their former level?

The owners of lands who have for ten years litigated against the acquisition by the State of California of the 62 blocks of land constituting the site for the inland harbor and manufacturing district to be known as the India Basin along the San Francisco waterfront, have finally agreed to convey to the State these lands at the values fixed in the condemnation suits. All appeals are to be dismissed, and the moneys paid to the owners. This assures the early development of this project which will contribute to the shipping and manufacturing development of the city. Supervisor Welch and Attorney Daniel A. Ryan have for years been identified with this matter, and are scoring a great success by this happy ending of the vexatious litigation.

Mines must be operated during the summer in order to relieve railroads in the fall and winter, if shortage is to be avoided. California coal consumers must order next winter's supply during the next sixty days, or run the risk of doing without coal during the coming fall and winter. Because California is located a thousand miles from the nearest coal mines, and will be dependent this year primarily on railroads for the movement of coal to this state, any tie-up or collapse of the railroads during the fall and winter will result in the movement of only those commodities which are absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of the war. This curtailment of coal movement by railroads will then come at a time when it will be too late for the coal consumers of California to secure an ample supply of fuel, wood or coal.

### WIT AT RANDOM

Jimmy—I wonder why a dog hangs his tongue out of his mouth.

Tommy—To balance his tail, 'o course.

Although Alfred had arrived at the age of twenty-one years, he showed no inclination to pursue his studies at college or in any way adapt himself to his father's business.

"I don't know what I will ever make of that son of mine," bitterly complained his father, a hustling business man.

"Maybe he hasn't found himself yet," consoled the confidential friend. "Isn't he gifted in any way?"

"Gifted?" queried his father. "Well, I should say he is. He ain't got a darned thing that wasn't given to him."

On the evening before a solar eclipse the Colonel of a German regiment of infantry sent for all the sergeants and said to them:

"There will be an eclipse of the sun tomorrow. The regiment will meet on the parade ground in undress. I will come and explain the eclipse before drill. If the sky is cloudy the men will meet in the drill shed as usual."

Whereupon the ranking sergeant drew up the following order of the day:

"Tomorrow morning, by order of the Colonel, there will be an eclipse of the sun. The regiment will assemble on the parade ground, where the Colonel will come and superintend the eclipse in person. If the sky is cloudy the eclipse will take place in the drill shed."—Pittsburg "Chronicle."

Jack (gallantly)—Betty, dear, anything that you say goes.

Betty (quickly)-Jack!-"Punch Bowl."

The Bolsheviki are now eating bread made of straw. All they need now is to learn to bray and the transformation will be complete.

—Macon "Daily Telegraph."

The Lewiston (Maine) "Journal" tells of a farmer of that section who "has had the points of his lightning-rods on the roof of his barn boxed in so the cows won't get hurt on them when they are out for exercise." From which we surmise Maine has had an awful snow or has an awful liar.—Macon "Daily Telegraph."

Judge—It is utterly incomprehensible to me how you could kill a man with one blow of your bare fist.

Accused—Shall I show your honor how I did it?

Doctor—Well, you are coughing with less exertion today.

Patient-Yes, doctor; I practiced all night.

Upon one occasion when Mark Twain was called upon to speak at a public dinner he took for his theme "Honesty." He said that when he was a boy at home he one day saw a cartful of melons. He was only a boy—and he was tempted; besides, he liked melons. The opportunity was there; there was little or no risk of detection.

"I sneaked up to the cart," said Mark, "and I stole a melon. I went into a passage to demolish it. But I had no sooner got my teeth in it than I paused; a strange feeling came over me. I came to a quick resolution. Firmly I walked up to the cart, placed the stolen melon where I got it from, and—took a ripe one."

### **MISCELLANEOUS**

### LABOR OMNIA VINCIT. By Royd Morrison.

Sons of the forge and anvil,
Men of the heated fields,
Sons of the ebon collieries,
Men of the iron-ore steeled.
Sons of the city's toilings.
Men of the town's hard work,
Midst the mad world's moilings—
Duty calls; Don't shirk!

Your brothers off in the trenches
Fighting and dying and sore,
Sickened, weak from death stenches
Of life's most horrible war,
Pray that you might stand faithful
Midst the pain, the death and the murk,
To Freedom, Justice and Honor
Duty calls; Don't shirk!

For Emperors, Kings and Rulers,
Armies, navies and strife
Find need of your mighty products
Each to sustain its life.
So sons of the giant muscle,
Doers of all kinds of work,
Stand steady in Loyalty's honor—
Duty calls; Don't shirk!

### "DO YOUR BIT" COLUMN.

If you happen these days to hear From some back-yard loud and clear A gladsome hurrah shouted; You will at once know what it means O'er night one of somebody's beans Has in his garden sprouted.

Don't roast him as "gone idiotic"— It's a manifestation patriotic.

Laugh we long at the bonehead Hun
Who to scare is seeking;
Piffle for him and his "great gun,"
Like a donkey shricking—
Chuckle when in the woods he scoots
To work his new barrage;
What care we for a gun that shoots
Nothing but camouflage?

Get this and get it good;
Let 'em through? 'Tain't in the wood!
From the near side of the Somme,
To say Poilu, Sam and Tom.
Echo, not our least Ally,
Rocks the Kaiser with the cry
Get this and get it good:
Let 'em through? 'Tain't in the wood!

The Thrift Stamp which you buy today
Will represent a certain gain;
Its value will not fade away,
Its price will not be spent in vain.
And every Thrift Stamp which you add
To this, the first one that you buy,
Will some day help to make you glad,
And blacken up the Kaiser's eye.

### MISSION OVER THE TOP.

It was announced in the press last Tuesday morning that the Mission district had gone over the top in the sale of Liberty Bonds. The sum allotted to the district was \$2,500,000. There seems to be no abatement in the number of subscriptions still coming in. This is the workingman's district and as it is the first district in the city oversubscribing its quota, this is another proof of the ready and substantial patriotism of San Francisco workingmen.



# Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Oakland Branch.

J. H. Cray......Secretary and Business Representative Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Prone Oakland 2547

### Board Meeting, April 23, 1918.

President Weber, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Transfers deposited: W. R. Gilbert, banjo No. 105, Spokane; T. C. Hunton, banjo, No. 636, Wallace, Idaho. Courtesy extended No. 368, Reno, for Grace De Marest, piano, and No. 439, Petaluma, for Edna Shores Campbell.

Full member from transfer: Harry T. Bishop, No. 325.

Transfers withdrawn: Hector De Cowe and Mrs. Mollie Thompson.

Federation members: Allen Doc Ballou, Max Pellach.

Deaths. Carlos Tenca and John Hobbs.

### Enlisted Men's Ball.

On Wednesday evening, May 8th, this organization will give a ball at the Exposition Auditorium for Uncle Sam's enlisted men. The committee is working overtime to make this affair one of the grandest in our history and a credit to the organization. A number of special features have been arranged for during the evening, and the committee is confident that they will greatly enhance the enjoyment of those attending. The membership will receive ladies' tickets for the affair, which will be mailed by the committee. All members will be admitted upon their union cards. The committee urges that all members who possibly can do so be in attendance upon this evening and act as a reception committee for our guests of the evening. Members desiring to volunteer their services for the playing will kindly communicate with Frank Hyman, who is in charge of the music. The following committee has the affair in charge: P. H. Sapiro, chairman; Frank Hyman, Clarence H. King, Harry Menke, A. J. Haywood.

### Sudden Death of Carlo Tenca.

Carlo Tenca, accordion player of this organization, passed away very suddenly in Guadalupe, a little town near Santa Maria, last Saturday morning. Death was due to apoplexy, and the interment was at Santa Maria. The deceased leaves a wife and four children, to whom the sympathy of the organization is extended in their hour of sorrow.

### John Hobbs Passes Hence.

John Hobbs, veteran trombone and baritone player, passed away last Saturday, after a painful illness of more than a year. While he suffered greatly during his illness he bore it all with cheerful stoicism. The funeral took place from the home of John A. Keogh. There was no band and the last rites were marked by extreme simplicity in accordance with "Johnny's" wishes. "Johnny" Hobbs will long be remembered by the membership for the honesty and sincerity of his living and the spirit of optimism and good cheer which was so strong within him. To the widow and brother who mourn his passing, the organization extends its deepest sympathy in their hour of trouble.

### Arnold Miller a Benedict.

Arnold Miller, violinist at the Whitcomb Hotel, has deserted the bachelor set and become a benedict. Details will be published later. There are two kinds of real Americans.

One kind of an American shoulders a gun. The other kind backs him to the limit with his dollars

Between them the War Department and the Treasury Department have a list of real Americans. If you can't get into a uniform under a gun, write your name on the Treasury Department's roster of Americans by buying a Liberty Bond

Your country calls you as a real American to back the Army and Navy.

Uncle Sam wants \$3,000,000,000.00. Liberty Bonds pay a substantial interest on your savings. Any bank will help you buy a Liberty Bond.

Arrangements can be made with the Humboldt Bank, Market street, near Fourth, to buy a \$50.00 bond in ten monthly payments of \$5.00 a month without any charge to purchaser. Do it now.

Any one desiring to purchase a first-class set of Selmer Boehm System Clarinets, apply to H. Thomson, California Theatre.

Emilio Meriz, the distinguished violinist, who left San Francisco last October to fulfill a contract with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, will return to this city on the 1st of May. He has not accepted a new and better contract with that organization, on account of the Eastern climate not agreeing with his mother and sister nor with him.

### Wanted.

Musicians for Navy Yard Band at Mare Island: E flat clarinet.

B flat clarinet (2).

Solo cornet.

Flute.

Alto saxophone.

B flat baritone.

A good chance for musicians subject to draft to secure a good berth for period of the war. Can enlist in the Naval Reserve, and be assigned

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to duty at this station. Address, L. Kopf, Bandmaster, U. S. Navy, Box 18, Mare Island, Calif.

Members, please take note of the following changes of address:

Biebesheimer, F., 1312 Electric Blvd., Venice, Cal. Cochran, C., 477 Eighth St., Oakland. Tel. Oakland 7869.

De Stefano, Frank, 216 Anza St. Tel. Pacific 4428.

Elder, H. James, 358 Twenty-eighth St. Tel.

Frederick, F. F., 6205 East Fourteenth St., Oakland. Tel. Elmhurst 498.

# A little extra money in the pocket of your overalls---

---isn't a bad sort of a possession---it comes in handy---and it's easier to save it by being wise to where to buy---than it is to earn it. Anyway---you'll like to get in the habit of buying at our men's store. Overalls---jumpers---working clothes for men in all sorts of crafts ---and prices are right---down-to-where-you-want-'em at

The New

Prager Department Store
MARKET AND JONES

Hamilton, W., Bryar Apts., 344 Ellis St. Tel. Prospect 3641.

Heler, H. S., 110 Twenty-first Ave. Tel. Pacific 9116.

Ingalsbe, Leigh, Park View Apts, Ninth and Madison Sts., Oakland. Tel. Oakland 3645. Business, care Cal. Band Inst. Co., 573 Fourteenth St., Oakland. Tel. Oakland 2200.

Jennings, Gertrude, Hotel Castlewood, Oakland. Tel. Lakeside 3126.

Landsberger, N. J. Tel. Fillmore 1757. Laughland, J., 1100 Adeline St., Oakland. Tel. Oakland 2631.

Lewis, Miss M. A., 642 Pine St., Pacific Grove, Cal.

Lipman, Maurice, 643 Castro St.

McNamara, J. P., 1321 El Centro Ave., Oakland. Tel. Merritt 4937.

Meyers, G. Cleve, Hotel Brayton, 50 Turk. Tel. Prospect 620.

Miller, Arnold E., 1263 Eleventh Ave. Tel. Sunset 1.

Morris, W. A., 450 Jones St. Tel. Franklin 1289. Rosendorff, H., 440 Geary St. Tel. Franklin 5234. Saunders, U. G. Extra phone, Franklin 1307. Schafer, Wm., 68 Haight St.

Thomasson, W. E., 1712 Broadway, Parsons, Kan. Vogel, Arthur B., 209 Lincoln Way. Tel. Sunset 3283.

Wilbur, Jess. Tel. West 4164. Wilson, Jos. K., 3d Band, C. A. C., Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.

### New Members.

Gilbert, W. R. Leavenworth Apts. Hunton, T. C., Leavenworth Apts. De Marest, Grace, Alcazar Hotel. Tel. Franklin 9425.

All On The Job.

The Musical Fund Society has subscribed \$5000.00 for Liberty Bonds, the Musicians' Hall Association \$2500.00, the Drummers' Club \$50.00, and we believe every member of the union possesses a bond.

### CONVENTION CALL.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:-You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Auditorium, St. Paul, Minn., beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, June 10, 1918, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation.—Representation in the Convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than 4000 members, one delegate; 4000 or more, two delegates; 8000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter), at least one month prior to the Convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to

Only bona fide wage-workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other trade unions are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be elected at least two weeks previous to the Convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their elec-

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the Conention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to April 30, 1918.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate all the important subjects with which our forthcoming Convention will concern itself. but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive to bring about more effectually than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; to assert at any risk the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen; to aid our fellow-workers against the effort to entangle the workers in the meshes of litigation before the courts in the several states; to make effective in our everyday lives the principle declared in the law of our Republic (the Clayton law), "That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce"; to arouse our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to the danger which threatens to curb or take away their guaranteed rights and freedom; the tremendous world conflict now being waged and into which our Republic was ruthlessly dragged; to meet the new problems arising out of the war, and while serving, struggling and sacrificing for justice and freedom abroad, to safeguard these priceless heritages in our own beloved land; the maintenance of decent standards of life, work and home in war or in peace times; to help bring about an early yet desirable and permanent peace; how that peace can be secured with the establishment and maintenance of justice, freedom and brotherhood the world over. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the St. Paul convention.

Therefore, the importance of our movement, the duty of hour, and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the St. Paul convention, June 10, 1918.

Credentials.-Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credential must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the Convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at St. Paul, hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Wash-

Resolutions-Time Limit.-Under the American Federation of Labor Constitution, resolutions of any character or propositions to change any provision of the Constitution can not be introduced after the second day's session without unanimous consent.

Grievances.-Under the law no grievance can be considered by the Convention which has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not themselves previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same.

Hotel Rates.—St. Paul Hotel, \$2 and upwards, all with bath; Ryan Hotel, \$1.50 and upwards; St. Francis Hotel, \$1.25 and upwards without bath, \$1.50 and upwards with bath; Frederick Hotel, \$1 and upwards single, \$2 and upwards double; Merchants' Hotel, \$1.25 and upwards without bath, \$1.50 and upwards with bath; Boardman Hotel, \$1 and upwards.

Reservations in any of the above hotels may be made by addressing Mr. Geo. W. Lawson, Secretary of the Arrangements Committee, 75 West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Headquarters of Executive Council will be St. Paul Hotel.

Delegates should notify Geo. W. Lawson in advance, of the time of their arrival in St. Paul and over which road they will travel.

If there be any further information regarding the Convention, or arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular or through the "American Federationist."

Fraternally yours, SAML. GOMPERS, President.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Secretary. James Duncan, First Vice-President; James O'Connell, Second Vice-President; Jos. F. Valentine, Third Vice-President; John R. Alpine, Fourth Vice-President; H. B. Perham, Fifth Vice-President; Frank Duffy, Sixth Vice-President; William Green, Seventh Vice-President; W. D. Mahon, Eighth Vice-President; Daniel J. Tobin, Treasurer.

Executive Council, A. F. of L.



ALWAYS DEPENDABLE For Sale at All Grocers

**Union Made Hats** 

3051 Sixteenth St.

Qualitu DRESSES—the smartest styles of the season are here for your selection—Select now, pay later in small payments.



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THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

### San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting held Friday evening, April 19, 1918.

Council called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Bonsor.

Roll call of officers: President Haggerty excused.

Reading of Minutes.—Minutes approved as printed in "The Labor Clarion."

Credentials.—From Printing Pressmen No. 24, George McKenna vice Bart. Waters. Delegate seated.

Communications.—Filed—From Senator Phelan, relative to postal appropriation bill; from Congressman Kahn, relative to resolution of Senator Owen to deprive judiciary of power to declare laws unconstitutional; from D. D'Alessandro, president of International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers, with reference to dedication of new building at Quincy, Mass.; from California State Federation of Labor, minutes of meeting of executive council held April 14, 1918.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bartenders No. 41, application for boycott on Alto Bar, 163 Third street; from Cooks No. 44, application for boycott on Lesser Bros., conducting Washington Restaurant on Sixth street; from Elevator Conductors and Starters, wage scale and agreement; from Waiters No. 30, wage scale and agreement; from Chicago Federation of Labor, requesting council to purchase tickets for a raffle to assist Piano Workers' Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee— From Barbers' Union proposing that the forces of labor and capital co-operate for the mutual benefit of the people of San Francisco and asking for a charter amendment to that effect.

Referred to the secretary—From Elevator Conductors and Starters' Union, regarding conditions in the Emporium.

Referred to "The Labor Clarion"—From Allied Wall Paper Trades, requesting support in organizing non-union wallpaper mills.

Referred to Federal Employees—Letter from President Samuel Gompers, advising with respect to methods of securing legislation for their members.

Special Order.—Mr. John Z. White, celebrated lecturer and speaker, the father of the initiative, referendum and recall in this state, addressed the council. He gave an eloquent resume of the fundamental ideas underlying taxation of real estate, and advocated legislation to remove taxation on improvements and industry.

Reports of Unions.—Waiters reported downtown cafes are still unfair. Butchers' Union No. 110 has signed up agreement for sausage makers; has organized the Italian quarter, and bought \$500 Liberty Bonds. Butchers' Union No. 508 has bought \$500 Liberty Bonds. Auto Bus Operators, jitneys are running from ferry west on Mission street during the construction of tracks on Market street. Blacksmiths and Helpers bought \$1200 Liberty Bonds. Steam Fitters No. 590 bought \$1000 Liberty Bonds. Riggers and Stevedores will have an eight-hour day beginning May 1st; bought \$10,000 Liberty Bonds. Laundry Workers have purchased \$1500 Liberty Bonds, making \$3000 in all.

Executive Committee.—Reported having instructed the secretary to assist the Watchmen's Union before the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors in regard to increase in pay and reduction of hours, in positions under jurisdiction of the Board of Health. Reported having referred to the secretary and Delegate Matheson of the Janitors the controversy of the latter union with the American Building and

Maintenance Company. Likewise, referred to the secretary the application of the Bartenders for action against saloon of Frank Rafael. Recommended approval of wage scale of Baggage Messengers, subject to approval of the American Federation of Labor. Recommended to lay over for one week application of the Grocery Clerks for action against Prager's; moved to concur; amendment that council declare its intention of levying a boycott; amendment lost and original motion carried. Consideration of wage scale of Street Carmen laid over for one week at request of the union; report concurred in.

Label Section.—Minutes of last meeting referred to "The Labor Clarion."

Special Committee.—Committee on Union Label Tobacco recommended that the council send out a request to the affiliated unions to donate what they can afford to the Union Label Tobacco Fund of the American Federation of Labor, said fund to be expended for purchase and distribution of union label tobacco to the American soldiers in France; recommendation concurred in.

Auditing Committee.—Recommended the payment of bills presented; concurred in, and warrants drawn for payment of same.

Receipts—\$463. Expenditures—\$141.97.

Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
IOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to see that all goods purchased bear the union label

### LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of regular meeting held April 17, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President FitzGerald, with all officers present but M. E. Kirby, I. E. Torrence and Peter Barling.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Credentials.—Cloth Hat and Cap Makers for Brother E. Packer; delegate seated.

Communications.—From Henry A. Johnson, secretary of Branch 22, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, stating that Branch 45 was giving the dance and that their members were distributing the quarter cards. Bill Posters and Billers stated that they had taken the matter up with Branch 45. Filed.

Reports of Unions.—Hatters report five shops in Chicago sign new scale. Janitors report new members from retail stores and halls; that a quarter card was out giving a list of all halls fair to the Janitors' Union. Office Employees request that when a union gives printing to any shop to inquire if the office help belong to their union. Bill Posters and Billers asked if any answer had been received from the management of the Haight Street Theatre; secretary reported not as yet. Bill Posters request that when unions give picnics or balls to see that the quarter cards advertising such affair be distributed by members of their union. Retail Shoe Clerks state that they are on an active campaign to educate the public to daylight shopping and request your help. Shop early. Grocery Clerks report that Prager's refuses to unionize the grocerteria department; do not patronize that department unless the women and men employees can show they are members of this union.

Label Agent.—Called at Quartermaster's Department, also got in touch with Congressman John I. Nolan relative to giving the products and materials on the Coast a show to compete with Eastern-made goods. Visited the Cracker Packers relative to having union-made aprons; called on Eagleson & Co. and Neustadter Bros. for bids. Cracker Packers want a statement corrected that Levi Strauss did not make any aprons for them; they were made by Cohn and

### Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET Bet. Powell and Stockton MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

EDWIN ARDEN & CO. in a tense and timely play entitled "Trapped"; ELIZABETH M. MURRAY, in Songs and Stories; PERCY BRONSON & WINNIE BALDWIN in "A 1918 Songology"; FOUR HALEY SISTERS in Popular Melodies; LONEY HASKELL, Monologue Comedian; COUNT PERRONE, assisted by Miss Trix Oliver; TARZAN, the Marvelous Chimpanzee; THE GREATER MORGAN DANCERS in an Historical Roman Ballet.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

# El Primo

12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

### CARHARTT OVERALLS

FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF TRUE UNION MEN

Factory: Fourth and Mission Sts., San Francisco

UNION



M A D E !!

### Your Next Hat Sir!

BERTILLION
They're Union Made

Bertillion Leading Hatter
745 MARKET STREET

Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

Frank. Printers are complaining that a man is going around soliciting work from unions who is soliciting for a non-union shop. Called on the Supplies Committee relative to supplies for the coming year. Visited Prager's, who state that they are about to lay in a stock of union label clothing. At this time Brother Buehrer stated that he had put in only half time, as he was busy with some private matter and would be so the rest of the month. President Fitz-Gerald took exception to this, stating that the Section had voted to employ him full time and that he should give his full time to the Section. After lengthy discussion it was moved and seconded that the time of employment be left in the hands of the Agitation Committee; motion carried, 12 to 4.

On report of the Agitation Committee that the sign next to the Labor Temple was erected and ready for use, it was moved and seconded that the time limit to carry an advertisement be six months; carried. It was moved and seconded that the rate be \$12.50 per space; amended to \$10; amendment lost, 5 to 9; original motion carried. Motion made and carried to leave laying out of sign to the secretary and label agent.

Unfinished Business .- On Neptune Beach relative to holding an outing there, motion made and carried to appoint a committee to investigate the proposition. Committee: Brundage, Buehrer, Mahoney, Harpold and Sorensen.

New Business.—Secretary requested a leave of absence; same granted, with label agent to take his place. Tailors No. 80 at this time announced that they will hold an outing and picnic at Paradise Cove, May 12th.

Receipts.—Dues, \$21.00; P. C. tax, \$5.92.

Bills.—W. G. Desepte, salary and stamps, \$10.50; E. G. Buehrer, salary, spec. fund, \$31.25; incidentals, \$5.00.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m. to meet Wednesday, May 1, 1918.

"Demand the Label, Card and Button."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

### UNFAIR WALL PAPER.

To All Organized Labor-Greetings:

The Allied Wall Paper Workers appeal to you for your support in another effort to organize the non-union wall paper mills. We also beg to inform you that the Buffalo convention of the American Federation of Labor has declared as unfair the following wall paper manufacturers (Resolution No. 43): The Vornhold Wall Paper Company of Philadelphia, Pa.; the Wallace Wall Paper Company of Cortland, N. Y.; the Premier Wall Paper Company of Philadelphia, Pa.; the Star Peerless Wall Paper Company of Joliet, Ill.; the Joliet Wall Paper Company of Joliet, Ill.; the Prager Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., controlling owners of the E. C. Baeck Corporation of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and the Jacob Thomas Company of Newark, Del.

These firms have persistently and emphatically refused to employ members of our craft, although every effort has been made to have them do so and they have at every opportunity shown their hostility to union labor. Absolutely "No unionism" is their motto. We earnestly beg your support in our campaign against them. Every member and friend of organized labor can do his or her bit by insisting that they be supplied with "union made" wall paper in having their homes decorated. "Union made" wall papers can be procured in every city, town and village in the United States, at no greater cost than the nonunion goods. "Union made" wall papers have the union label as above or the name of a union manufacturer on the margin or back of each roll while the non-union papers have neither. Consequently when papers without name or label are offered to you, you can be reasonably certain that it has been made by a non-union firm.

Be consistent and true to your union principles and demand "Union made" goods at all times. Enclosed find list of union wall paper manufacturers, the largest and best in the United States.

Thanking you sincerely for your past efforts in our behalf, we beg to remain,

Yours fraternally, ALLIED WALL PAPER TRADES,

P. E. Lyons, Organizer.

P. S.—Since the foregoing resolution has been adopted by the Amercan Federation of Labor convention, the Prager interests have been organized. A little more pressure, brothers, and the others will drop. You have the pressure. Won't you use it, please?

### KEY MEN DEMAND RIGHTS.

Representatives of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union have called Secretary of Labor Wilson's attention to their "organization day," April 28th, when they will publicly avow their faith in trade unionism.

These workers can see no reason why they should be the victims of a system that denies them the right to unite.

It is charged that union men above the draft age are refused employment while the telegraph companies at the same time seek exemption from military service for non-union operators of draft age on the plea of industrial necessity.

Government telegrams of vital importance in speeding up war work are delayed, it is said, by the companies' refusal to avail themselves of the extra services of thousands of expert telegraph-

### DRY DOCK FOR LOS ANGELES.

A copy of the Washington "Times" just to hand informs us that Los Angeles is becoming such a large port that the Government Shipping Board has decided to build a dry dock there at once. The new dock will be one of the largest and will accommodate any ship now in the trade on the West Coast. It will have a length of 540 feet and a maximum width of 84 feet.

### 3 BIG STORES

Hats Trimmed Free

### Hersh's Millinery

971 Market Street 2 Doors From Strand Theatre

2584-90 Mission St.

1637-39 Fillmore St. Bet. Geary and Post

FURNITURE DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES

on the

**Easiest Terms** 

**EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.** 

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We give and redeem American Trading Stamps.

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884



SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

CARHARTT OVERALLS

# Look in the Glass

Do you see a slacker or an American? If you own Liberty Bonds you see an American. If you don't, you see a slacker. That's the truth. Face it.

Buy that Liberty Bond today. Bank will help you. :: ::

This advertisement is one of the war contributions made by the Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

### LET THE PEOPLE BE HEARD!

No legislature should have the right to impose upon the citizens of its own State—and incidentally upon those of other states—a law which would affect their daily habits or social customs without their direct consent. The entire history of sumptuary legislation, with its denial of the citizen's simplest rights, teaches this one lesson.

Shall California Ratify the Federal PROHIBITION Amendment or Not?

### WHO SHALL DECIDE THE LEGISLATURE?

Not to the legislature have the people of California given authority to answer this question. Nor has the legislature had opportunity to inform itself directly of the general sentiment in this State as regards national prohibition. True enough, several states have been made "Dry" by their legislatures,

True enough, several states have been made "Dry" by their legislatures, without direct authority from their citizens, and with results that call for no discussion here.

But, and stick a pin in this, there is a world of difference between a state itself going "Dry," and the entire country going "Dry." A state, any state, that goes dry of its own free will, may at any time thereafter, likewise of its own free will, go "Wet."

But once a state has voted "Yes" upon national prohibition—has voted to ratify the proposed Federal amendment—it can not reverse that vote. It can refuse to ratify that amendment as often as it may please to; but let it once ratify it, and that ends its voting upon that particular amendment.

Let us suppose that three-fourths of the states (the number required), or more, had voted to ratify this Federal amendment, and that after a longer or shorter period Prohibition had proved an utter failure—had made worse the conditions it was intended to better.

And let us suppose that it were then to be proposed, as it doubtless would be, to the states to vote to wipe out nation-wide prohibition, it having become, as said, a demonstrated failure.

And let us suppose California and 34 other states as good and true were to vote to wipe out of the Federal Constitution the "Dry" amendment, what then would be the result?

THIS: The votes of as many as 35 states (your own included), the home of a vast majority of the country's men and women, wouldn't amount to shucks!

Why? Because—and do not overlook this—the combined votes of but one-fourth the total number of states—plus one other state—a total of 13—each of them still under the spell of prohibition promises, or unwilling to admit their error—could block the expressed will of the people of 35 states!

Thus a minority—a small and wrong-headed minority—of the people of the country could force the great majority to endure conditions made many times worse by a law intended to better these conditions.

The tail would wag the dog, and the dog would have to put up with it! Yes, National Prohibition—if written into the Constitution by ratification of the amendment now before the country—IS a far different proposition than mere state prohibition.

If three-fourths of the states wish to have prohibition written into the National Constitution, well and good; but seeing that once it were made thus the law of the land only a miracle could unmake it, should not the PEOPLE whose daily habits it would restrict, rather than members of the legislature, however well intentioned, be given opportunity, at the polls, to vote upon it?

If the people of California have the right, as in good truth they have, to vote directly upon an amendment to the Constitution of their own State, why, then, should they not have the right to vote upon an amendment to the National Constitution? They are affected no less by the National Constitution, in all its parts, than by the Constitution of their own State.

In Ohio (which State has, as has your own, the Initiative and Referendum), a movement is **now** under way to have recognized this fundamental right of its citizens.

Why, then, should not the people of California have this right—the right to the

### **FINAL SAY-SO**

upon ANY proposed amendment to the National Constitution?

It is up to You! Exercise your rights under the Initiative and Referendum. Get busy at once. Take the matter up at the very next meeting of your Union, Lodge or Club—or sooner—and have appointed a LIVE COM-MITTEE to obtain signatures to the necessary petition.

### GET STARTED!

Demand in your petition that the people shall have the Final Say-so as regards the ratification or rejection of ALL amendments, of whatever kind, to the Federal Constitution.

### LET THE PEOPLE RULE!

(Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League, Washington, D. C.)

### Typographical Topics

The regular meeting of the union for April will be held next Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the Labor Temple. In addition to routine business, nominations for officers for the ensuing term will be made and an election board selected to have charge of the balloting on annual election day, Wednesday, May 22d, when both international and local officers will be elected.

Martin Imperiale of the Althof & Bahls chapel, Roy C. Kibbee of the ten Bosch Company, and Lucien Gerard of the Lanson & Lauray chapel are the latest of No. 21's members to be called to the colors, making total enlistments to date sixty-two, including eighteen apprentices.

Cyril L. Stright, who enlisted in the army several months ago and who is doing service near the Mexican border, writes that he expects a transfer to the Presidio about the 1st of May.

Secretary Michelson recently received an interesting letter from Jerome W. Myers, who went to the Union Printers Home last summer. Myers is now in Chicago and is back at the work of the trade, apparently enjoying good health. He reports that upon his arrival in the Windy City business was so good that he was able to select a position from almost any office in the place. Speaking of the Home, Myers says: "I can't say enough for the Home, its superintendent and its matron. "Them's my sentiments' and I am willing that they stand."

D. G. Thompson, a member of No. 21, now with the 179th Aero Squad at Brooks Field, Texas, writes that he has met many California boys in the training camp and that all are in good health, having gained ten to twenty pounds since taking up the outdoor life and all anxious and impatient to get "over there."

Sam J. Pressler writes from Nogales, Ariz., that he has a nice little one-machine job on the "Morning Oasis," but finds his surroundings "lonesome." Just how an "oasis" can bring about a "lonesome" feeling is not explained.

W. A. Rosetti writes that he has become somewhat settled and accustomed to his new work and responsibilities in New York and that he finds comfort and congeniality in association with many former San Francisco printers, including Mike Donahue, Buck Lewis, and Murschel.

Quite the most interesting letter received at headquarters recently is one from Harry W. Frantz, formerly of this city and San Mateo. The letter is from Salonika, Greece, dated March 5th. It says, in part: "A few days ago I received my Christmas mail, a very pleasant reminder of scenes far away. My typo friends came through fine in the matter of holiday letters and good wishes, including a package from our mutual friend, Ross Draper. Pass my greetings to Bellamy, Morgan, Easy Pickings Stewart, Tracy, Michelson, King Cole, Oldbury and the boys in Honolulu. \* \* .\* The ambulance section of which I was a member was called back to France from Albania and disbanded in Paris, its members scattered through various branches of the service. I selected service here, being nearly a month en route, and so fortunate as to enjoy rather extensive visits in Rome and Athens. The population of Salonika is about equivalent to that of San Francisco. Aside from that the cities have very little in common. \* \* \* I understand that St. Paul lived here for a while some centuries ago, so you will appreciate the fact that the city is an ancient one. Somewhere in the Bible it says that 'he shook the dust (of this city) from off his feet.' My partner thinks that is the best thing he ever did."

Secretary Michelson would appreciate any information regarding the present whereabouts or address of H. I. Leonard.

### Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple. Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. San Francisco Labor Temple. Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and

Capp.
Capp.
malgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building rades Temple. algamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet akternate Fridays, Building

Trades Temple.

Amelgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building

Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.

Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakers No. 134—Victor Jallen, secretary, 2803 Geary.

Bakers No. 134—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Barbers—Meet first and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1065 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East.

Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall. Twenty-fourth and Howard.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays,

Browery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple,
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1843—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays,
Labor Temple.

Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue.

S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Hat and Cap Makers No. 9-Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245

ition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building

Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338

Cooks No. 44—Most 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Electrical Workers No. 6-Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Mectrical Workers No. 92-Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 12—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 3d Monday,
Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3( Fridays, Building
Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 742 Pacific Building.

Feundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay. Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlagg, Secretary.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers-Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Glass Packers, Branch No. 45-Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays. Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Eagineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Herseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth

Jerseshoers Meet Ist and ou and Capp.

And Capp.

Jousesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building

ousemiths and from works.

Trades Temple.

ouse Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

ee Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Laber Temple, Six-Trades Temple. Gouse Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple, co Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Laber Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

ron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

antitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and

Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56
Steuart.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1256 Market.

Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp.

Letter Carriers—Meet first Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons

Sixteenth and Capp.

Letter Carriers—Meet first Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mantel. Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades

Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades

Temple.

Marine Firemen, Otlers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Com-

mercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdrys, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and

Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple,

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Buliding Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moring Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight,

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight,

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple,

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters,

Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple,

Sixteenth and Capp.

Sixteenth and Capp.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

and Capp.

Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Itetail Clerks' Club. 32 Turk.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays,
Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks'
Club. 32 Turk.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.

Sallors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building.

59 Clay.

Sallors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

Sall Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Stage Employees—68 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays,
Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple. Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays,
Labor Temple.

treet Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursd Labor Temple. ugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixte ugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th 14650a,, and Capp.
and Capp.
witchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.

Tallors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Tallors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Miss M.

Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Travellers' Goods and Novelty Workers—Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bidg., 525 Market.

Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Leather Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 61 Haight.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays

2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 823 Mission.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.

Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple, O. S. Curry, secretary; 1437 Polk.

Web.Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, La-bor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—S13-14 Angle Bldg., Sixteenth and Missien,

### CONVENTION CALL

The call for the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to convene in the Auditorium at St. Paul, Minn., Monday morning, June 10th, has been received by the Labor Council. M. J. Mc-Guire, of Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union No. 6, has announced that he is a candidate for the honor to represent the San Francisco Labor Council at the Convention. By reason of the change of date for holding the Convention, it is expected that every effort will be made to broaden the fields of activity of the organization, particularly with a view to influence the coming fall elections. The international relations of the Federation will also be taken hold of with a firmer hand than heretofore, in order to consolidate the agencies of the labor organizations of the allied nations for the winning of the war.

### BEER BOTTLERS AT GLEN PARK.

A picnic will be given by Beer Bottlers' Union No. 293 at Glen Park Sunday, April 28th. Admission 25 cents. Take Mission street cars and transfer at Bosworth street. There will be dancing, games, wheel of fortune, and valuable prizes for bowling. This outing will be one of the most attractive given by the union. All are

### HENDY IRON WORKS SETTLES.

The Joshua Hendy Iron Works, of Sunnyvale, where thirty employees walked out last Tuesday to obtain the scale of wages agreed upon for Coast mechanics several months ago, settled immediately by giving the scale, and the employees returned to work. The crafts affected were carpenters, casting chippers and helpers.

### DEATHS

The following San Francisco trade unionists died during the week just closed: Lee E. Anderson of the carpenters, Thomas Callahan of the blacksmiths and helpers, John Hobs of the musicians, Burton D. La Rue of the waiters, Andrew C. McCarthy of the bricklayers, John W. Thornton of the plumbers.

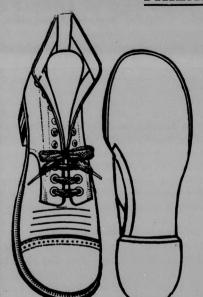
Against the injunction, the lockout and the strike, the union label is invulnerable.

> Do you want to increase

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BLACK VICI KID—Blucher Lace Shoes BROWN RUSSIA CALF—Blucher Lace Shoes DULL GUN CALF—Blucher Lace Shoes

\$5.50

WELTED SOLES-UNION STAMPED

Store Open Saturday Nights PHILADELPHIA SHOE (3

WE GIVE

GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

### MAILERS ELECT OFFICERS.

San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 has elected officers for the ensuing term as follows: President, Geo. Wyatt; vice-president, Louis E. Giller; secretary-treasurer, Edward W. Hoertkorn; sergeant-at-arms, E. F. Graendorf; members of executive committee, Leroy C. Smith and C. W. Von Ritter; delegates to Labor Council, Leroy C. Smith and Geo. Wyatt; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, Ferdinand Barbrack, Louis E. Giller and Geo. Wyatt; alternate delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, Thomas Alsop, John Delnore and Edward W. Hoertkorn; delegate to Label Section, Thomas Alsop; delegate to Oakland Allied Printing Trades Council, A. Berliner; members of auditing committee, A. Berliner, Milton Fowler and Louis E. Giller.

### U. R. R. GRANTS INCREASE.

For the second time since the strike last fall, the United Railroads has increased the pay of its platform men. The new scale increases the minimum wages from 30 to 33 cents an hour for the first six months' work and to 35 cents an hour for the second half-year. The maximum of 42 cents per hour remains the same. Before this raise there were rumors of another strike among the men. However that may be, the fact is patent that it was only the question of unionism that prevented a settlement of the last big strike, and that Lilienthal's pretenses that the company could not afford to pay better wages was without merit.

### ALLIANCE BUTTONS.

The San Francisco Branch of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy is still open for membership. Through its president, James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion," its secretary, Theodore Johnson, or its treasurer, James J. McTiernan, application for membership may be made. Local buttons at ten cents each, and national buttons of the Alliance at 25 cents each may be purchased through the said officers of the local branch. Address: San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. There are no dues or initiation fee.

### REJECT TERMS OF MASTER BAKERS.

Bakers' Union No. 24 last Saturday evening rejected the wage proposals of the Master Bakers' Association. The specific terms were: offer of \$25 per week for bench hands, \$2.50 less than asked; no raise for jobbers, who are asking \$5 per day; and the right to retain partial oven workers at present wages, which right the union desires to eliminate. The rejection of these demands necessitates further negotiations with the master bakers. The union bought \$550 Liberty Bonds, and received reports that most of the members have purchased bonds individually, from \$50 to \$400 each.

The contract committee has secured a new offer from the master bakers, which looks very good and is to be brought in by the committee at next Saturday evening's meeting for ratification by the organization. This offer is as follows: \$27 per week for bench hands, \$30 a week for foremen and ovenmen, and \$28 a week for partial oven workers; the hours to be between 6 a. m. and 10 p. m. If a bakery requires a night crew, it will be permitted to operate by paying all hands fifty cents a night in addition to the regular wages.

### IRON TRADES COUNCIL'S PICNIC.

The picnic of the Iron Trades Council, to celebrate the inauguration of the Saturday half-holiday in the iron trades, will be held at Shell-mound Park Saturday afternoon and evening, June 1st. The Saturday half-holiday is established through an agreement reached through the U. S. Wage Adjustment Board, with the California Metal Trades Association and the California Foundrymen's Association, and the picnic is held on the first Saturday to which the agreement applies. There will be dancing and games, and many valuable prizes distributed.

### STEREOTYPERS TOTAL NOW \$5200.

The Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, Local No. 20 of San Francisco, has subscribed \$2000 to the Third Liberty Loan in this city and \$500 in Oakland. This makes a total of \$5200 that this union has subscribed to the three Liberty Loans,

### AN OPTIMIST.

A correspondent says:

"San Francisco need not envy Alameda by reason of the location of the navy yard there instead of at Hunter's Point. The navy yard will not be built until after the war, and as we know by experience a navy yard in peace times is a very dull place indeed. Instead San Francisco may secure at Hunter's Point the location of a free manufacturing zone, where raw materials may be imported, manufactured into commodities and shipped out again, duty free, a business proposition likely to last permanently and thus contribute to the prosperity of this city hundredfold more than the proposition to locate a navy yard on the site mentioned. San Francisco may some time thank its stars that it failed to secure the navy yard which only might serve to bottle up its water front."

### RECIPE FOR BEST WAR BREAD.

The following recipe for making war bread is given by a local culinary celebrity and should be of interest to housewives as it produces the finest of all varieties of war bread:

Barley	fl	loi	ır									3		1	1b.
Rice f	lou	ır												4	ozs.
Cornst	arc	ch												4	ozs.
Yeast														3/4	oz.
Sugar														1	oz.
Butter							•01							1	oz.
Egg .														1	

The above proportions will make two loaves of bread.

### DRAYMEN AND TEAMSTERS.

Draymen and Teamsters' Benevolent Society, composed of members of Teamsters No. 85 and boss draymen, has subscribed to \$1000 Liberty Bonds through the San Francisco Labor Council. This organization is 52 years old and went by the name of the Draymen and Teamsters' Union before the Brotherhood of Teamsters organized a local in this city. As its name indicates, however, it is now a purely fraternal society, though most of its members are also members of the union.

### WEB PRESSMEN SUBSCRIBE.

At the regular meeting of the Web Pressmen's Union on Monday evening last the organization voted to purchase \$750 worth of the third Liberty Loan Bonds through the Labor Council.

The union label disarms opposition and conquers prejudice.

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Is as essential to a man or a woman as

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and we can supply both accurate timekeepers with Our Guarantee and Fair Prices, without the Fancy Profits, and with

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